

1 JOSEPH W. COTCHETT  
(Cal. SBN 36324; jcotchett@cpmlegal.com)  
2 BARBARA L. LYONS  
(Cal. SBN 173548; blyons@cpmlegal.com)  
3 **COTCHETT, PITRE & McCARTHY**  
840 Malcolm Road, Suite 200  
4 Burlingame, CA 94010  
Telephone: (650) 697-6000  
5 Facsimile: (650) 697-0577

6 DANIEL G. COOPER  
(Cal. SBN 153576; cleanwater@sfo.com)  
7 **LAWYERS FOR CLEAN WATER, INC.**  
1004-A O'Reilly Avenue  
8 San Francisco, CA 94129  
Telephone: (415) 440-6520  
9 Facsimile: (415) 440-4155

10 ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR.  
(*Pro Hac Vice* Pending; mpostman@law.pace.edu)

11 KEVIN J. MADONNA  
(*Pro Hac Vice* Pending; kmadonna@kennedymadonna.com)  
12 **KENNEDY & MADONNA, LLP**  
48 Dewitt Mills Road  
13 Hurley, NY 12443  
Telephone: (845) 331-7514  
14 Facsimile: (845) 331-7578

15 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
17 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

18 HOWARD McCONNELL; )  
19 LEAF G. HILLMAN; )  
20 ROBERT ATTEBERY; )  
21 FRANKIE JOE MYERS; )  
22 TERANCE J. SUPAHAN; )  
23 MICHAEL T. HUDSON; )  
24 BLYTHE REIS; and )  
25 KLAMATH RIVERKEEPER, a project of )  
KLAMATH FOREST ALLIANCE, )  
a California nonprofit corporation; )  
26 Plaintiffs, )  
v. )  
27 PACIFICORP, INC., an Oregon )  
Corporation; )  
28 Defendant. )

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NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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Case No. C07 2382

COMPLAINT FOR:

1. PRIVATE NUISANCE - CONTINUING
2. PRIVATE NUISANCE - PERMANENT
3. PUBLIC NUISANCE - CONTINUING
4. PUBLIC NUISANCE - PERMANENT
5. TRESPASS
6. NEGLIGENCE
7. UNLAWFUL BUSINESS PRACTICES  
(CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200)

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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COMPLAINT

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1 Plaintiffs, by their attorneys Cotchett, Pitre & McCarthy; Lawyers for Clean Water, Inc.;  
 2 and Kennedy & Madonna, LLP, allege as follows on information and belief, except as to those  
 3 allegations that pertain to Plaintiffs individually, which matters Plaintiffs allege on personal  
 4 knowledge:

5 **I.**

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. This case concerns the pollution and contamination of one of the greatest rivers in  
 8 California. The Klamath is one of California's largest and longest rivers, and the Lower Klamath  
 9 has been part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System for over 25 years. Sadly, the  
 10 Klamath has also been listed as Water Quality Impaired under Section 303(d) of the federal  
 11 Clean Water Act.

12 2. The Klamath watershed in Northern California is the historic home of the Yurok  
 13 and Karuk tribes. For hundreds of years, the Klamath has been integral to the tribe members'  
 14 cultural, religious, economic and family lives. Generations of Yurok and Karuk children have  
 15 played next to and swam in the Klamath, and their parents fish and practice religious rites in the  
 16 river. Many of these families rely on sales of salmon for their economic survival.

17 3. The Klamath has always been an important fish spawning passage, once  
 18 supporting the third largest salmon runs on the West Coast. Under federal law, the Yurok  
 19 tribespeople have the right to sufficient salmon to support a modest standard of living. It is as  
 20 true today as it was a century ago, when our United States Supreme Court stated about the right  
 21 of indigenous people to fish:

22 **The right to resort to the fishing places [is] not much less  
 23 necessary to [their] existence . . . than the atmosphere they  
 24 breathe[.]**

25 *United States v. Winans*, 198 U.S. 371, 381, 25 S.Ct. 662, 49 L.Ed. 1089 (1905).

26 4. The Klamath has independent economic, scientific, scenic, and recreational value  
 27 to others, as well. California's commercial fishing economy relies heavily on the Pacific salmon  
 28 catch, as does the Klamath sport fishing industry. Recreational uses such as whitewater rafting

1 and kayaking have made the Klamath a popular destination for river sports enthusiasts, as well.  
 2 Others enjoy the beauty of this California scenic treasure when hiking, birdwatching, and  
 3 observing wildlife.

4       5. Over the past eight decades, dams have been erected on the Klamath. Today,  
 5 defendant PacifiCorp owns and operates those dams. The dams harm the Klamath River  
 6 environment, in that they disrupt water flows and raise water temperatures, resulting in the  
 7 growth of a toxic blue-green algae called *Microcystis aeruginosa*, a species of cyanobacteria.  
 8 Toxins released from that algae's blooms have significantly reduced the Klamath fishery  
 9 population, limiting both the tribe members' and the commercial fishermen's catch and  
 10 jeopardizing their economic survival. The same toxic blooms make the water unsightly and  
 11 unsafe, deterring river recreation and the associated Northern California businesses. Attached  
 12 hereto as Exhibit A is a map by the United States Department of the Interior - Bureau of  
 13 Reclamation showing the locations of the dams on the Klamath River.

14       6. It has now been documented that the pollution and contamination have their  
 15 origins in reservoirs that sit above PacifiCorp's Iron Gate and Copco dams. PacifiCorp's  
 16 operation of the dams raises water temperatures in the reservoirs well above natural levels, and  
 17 reduces dissolved oxygen levels to levels lethal to fish. Those elevated temperatures also  
 18 promote the algae's growth, so much so that a layer of toxic scum now covers the reservoirs from  
 19 July through October. ***The algae's effects go far beyond diminished aesthetic value; it poses a***  
 20 ***threat to the fishery and human health, because it generates a potent liver toxin and tumor***  
 21 ***promoter known as a microcystin.***

22       7. PacifiCorp's discharges of pollutants and polluted water from the Copco and Iron  
 23 Gate dams expose Plaintiffs, their customers, and the public to toxins, reduces the Plaintiffs'  
 24 property values, and severely impacts fish stocks in the Klamath, its tributaries, and the  
 25 California and Oregon coasts. As a result, Plaintiffs' and/or their customers' ability to be  
 26 reduced and in some cases, eliminated, causing damages to each.

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1 8. PacifiCorp has so devastated the fish population through its Klamath operations  
2 that in January of 2007, the National Marine Fisheries Service ordered PacifiCorp to make  
3 significant modifications to the dams to facilitate salmon migration to spawning waters as part of  
4 the federal government's pending reauthorization of the dams. *See* Blaine Harden, "U.S. Orders  
5 Modification of Klamath River Dams," Washington Post, January 31, 2007 (Exhibit B).

II.

## **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8        9.      This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332  
9 (diversity jurisdiction) because the amount in controversy exceeds \$ 75,000.00 exclusive of  
10 interests and costs, and because this is an action by plaintiffs who are residents of a different state  
11 from the defendant.

12 10. PacifiCorp is an Oregon corporation that has its principal place of business at 825  
13 Northeast Multnomah, Suite 2000, Portland, Oregon 97232. Therefore, PacifiCorp is a citizen of  
14 Oregon for purposes of determining whether diversity jurisdiction exists.

11. All of the Plaintiffs are individuals who are citizens of the State of California.

16           12.     The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00. Therefore this Court has original  
17 jurisdiction in this action.

18       13.    Venue is appropriate in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331(a)(2), in that a  
19 substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in this District.

20 Specifically, the Klamath runs through Humboldt County, which is in this District. Among the  
21 Plaintiffs whose real property and/or business values have been diminished because of the toxic  
22 algae PacifiCorp has caused to proliferate are Howard McConnell of Hoopa, Humboldt County,  
23 California; Leaf Hillman, Terance J. Supahan, and Blythe Reis of Orleans, Humboldt County,  
24 California; and Frankie Joe Myers of Weitchpec, Humboldt County, California. In addition,  
25 Plaintiff Klamath Riverkeeper has its principal place of business in this District in Orleans,  
26 Humboldt County, California.

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28 | //

III.

## THE PARTIES

## A. Plaintiffs.

## 1. Howard McConnell.

14. Howard McConnell is a Yurok tribal elder and a former chairman of the Yurok Tribal Council. He resides in Hoopa, California. Mr. McConnell is a Yurok fisherman and has fished the Klamath River for salmon, steelhead, sturgeon, and lamprey eel from the Klamath all of his life. His federal fishing rights derive from those Congress has given to the Yurok tribe. Mr. McConnell's livelihood is threatened by the declining fishery, and he is exposed to water pollutants when fishing the Klamath River.

## 2. Leaf Hillman.

15. Leaf Hillman is a member of the Karuk Tribe and is a lifelong resident of Orleans, California. Mr. Hillman is currently the Vice chairman of the Karuk Tribal Council. In addition, Mr. Hillman is a world renewal priest, having inherited the responsibility to preside over and organize a series of traditional Karuk religious ceremonies known as Pikiawish. Translated into English, Pikiawish means “to fix the world”. Pikiawish ceremonies are performed by world renewal priests in the Klamath River during late summer or early fall as dictated by a lunar calendar. The severe decline of the Klamath fishery impacts the ceremonies for which Mr. Hillman is responsible, for as fish are an integral part of those Karuk ceremonial practices. When he conducts and participates in Pikiawish ceremonies, Mr. Hillman is immersed in water that has been polluted with algal microcystin because of PacifiCorp’s activities. The hazard to Mr. Hillman’s health is particularly extreme, in that the Pikiawish ceremony coincides with or closely follows peak algae blooms in the Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs, when pollution of the Klamath is at its worst.

### 3. Robert Attebury.

16. Robert Attebury is a member of the Yurok tribe and resides in Happy Camp, California. In 2006, Mr. Attebury served as a world renewal priest during Pikiawish. In the course of the ceremony, Priests bathe ritualistically in the Klamath River several times a day.

1 Therefore, world renewal priests are especially susceptible to exposure to water pollutants.  
 2 Several days into last year's Pikiawish ceremony, Mr. Attebury became ill and was forced to end  
 3 his service as priest prematurely.

4 **4. Frankie Joe Myers.**

5 17. Frankie Joe Myers is a member of the Yurok Tribe. He owns land adjacent to the  
 6 Klamath River in Weitchpec, California, where he lives with his wife and child. Mr. Myers's  
 7 father is a member of the Yurok Tribal council. Mr. Myers fishes in the Klamath River, and is  
 8 thereby exposed to water pollutants. His federal fishing rights derive from those Congress has  
 9 given to the Yurok tribe. As swimming is a primary source of family recreation for river  
 10 communities, Mr. Myers's family is exposed to water pollutants when swimming and recreating.

11 **5. Terance J. Supahan.**

12 18. Terance J. Supahan is a member of the Karuk Tribe and resides in Orleans,  
 13 California. Mr. Supahan owns and resides on land adjacent to the Klamath River. Mr. Supahan is  
 14 a cultural practitioner, participating in Pikiawish and other traditional Karuk ceremonies.  
 15 Through participation in ceremonies and recreating in the river, Mr. Supahan is exposed to water  
 16 pollutants.

17 **6. Michael T. Hudson.**

18 19. Michael T. Hudson is a commercial fisherman who resides in Berkeley, Alameda  
 19 County, California, and operates a commercial fishing vessel from Half Moon Bay, San Mateo  
 20 County, California. Mr. Hudson is President of the Small Boat Commercial Salmon Fishermen's  
 21 Association and is also a Director of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations  
 22 ("PCFFA"). The declines in Klamath River salmon has resulted in a reduced ocean salmon  
 23 fishery population, and has caused Mr. Hudson to suffer economic loss and damages.

24 **7. Blythe Reis.**

25 20. Blythe Reis resides in Orleans, California, where she co-owns and operates the  
 26 Sandy Bar Ranch. The Sandy Bar Ranch provides cabin rentals for fishermen, kayakers, rafters,  
 27 and other visitors to the area. Mrs. Reis's customers are exposed to water pollutants through

28

1 various forms of river recreation. PacifiCorp's pollution of the Klamath threatens Ms. Reis's  
 2 livelihood, as it deters recreational uses of the river.

3 **8. Klamath Riverkeeper.**

4 21. Klamath Forest Alliance ("Riverkeeper") is a nonprofit public benefit corporation  
 5 organized under the laws of the State of California with its main office in Orleans. It operates the  
 6 Klamath Riverkeeper project, whose mission is to preserve, protect, and defend the environment,  
 7 wildlife and natural resources of the Klamath River. Riverkeeper's members recreate throughout  
 8 the Klamath River watershed, using the area waterways and riparian lands to fish, sail, boat,  
 9 kayak, swim, birdwatch, view wildlife, and engage in scientific study, including monitoring  
 10 activities. The water pollution that results from the Klamath dams' operations impairs these  
 11 uses. Thus, the interests of Riverkeeper's members have been, are being, and will continue to be  
 12 adversely affected and irreparably harmed by the conduct alleged herein. Riverkeeper's members  
 13 have no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law for those harms. The relief sought herein will  
 14 redress the harm to Riverkeeper's members caused by defendant's activities.

15 **B. Defendant PacifiCorp, Inc.**

16 19. PacifiCorp., Inc. ("PacifiCorp") is a corporation organized under the laws of the  
 17 State of Oregon. Among other business activities, PacifiCorp operates dams on the Klamath  
 18 River in California and Oregon. PacifiCorp is headquartered in Portland, Oregon. PacifiCorp  
 19 has over 1.6 million retail electricity customers, 43,777 of whom are in California.

20 22. In March of 2006, PacifiCorp was acquired by MidAmerican Energy holdings  
 21 Company. MidAmerican Energy has operating revenues of \$10.3 Billion annually and is is  
 22 owned in whole or in part by Berkshire Hathaway.

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## IV.

## FACTS

A. **Blue-Green Algae *Microcystis aeruginosa* and the Associated Toxin Microcystin Discharged from PacifiCorp's Operations Are Toxic.**

23. Concern over habitat destruction and disruption of native fisheries from dams on the vast majority of the rivers of the west coast of the United States has steadily increased over several decades. Another, even more insidious impact of those dams has come to light in recent years. Many of the dams, such as the Iron Gate and Copco dams owned and operated by PacifiCorp, and their resulting reservoirs are toxic, blue-green algae factories. By damming rivers that are high in nutrients, impounding the waters in reservoirs, then warming those waters in a quiescent environment, dam operators like PacifiCorp create a perfect environment for the growth and proliferation of blue-green algae, also known as cyanobacteria. *Microcystis aeruginosa* proliferate in the Iron Gate and Copco dams, and are at peak bloom in July and August. The algal blooms generate a microcystin that is both a potent liver toxin and a tumor promoter.

24. In 2006, microcystin levels in the Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs exceed World Health Organization guidelines for a *moderate* risk of exposure 4,000 times over, and were the highest levels of that toxic ever measured in the United States. Water from these toxic pools flows down the Klamath and through tribal lands, jeopardizing all downstream uses of the river.

25. The algae degrades water quality, imperiling the Klamath's salmon, steelhead, sturgeon and lamprey fisheries. When the algae breaks up, the resulting sediment provides an ideal incubator for worms that host the *C. Shasta* parasite. That parasite has been linked to juvenile salmon die-offs in the Klamath for each of the past five years.

26. Many genera of cyanobacteria produce a variety of neuorotoxins, liver toxins (hepatotoxins) and other toxins poisonous to both humans and wildlife. While an algae cell remains healthy, toxins will remain within the cell. Under certain growth conditions, healthy algal cells secrete toxins. As the algae cells age, die or break open (such as occurs when algaecides are applied), the cells release their toxins into the water.

1       27. *Microcystis aeruginosa* ("*M. aeruginosa*") is one such cyanobacteria. When  
 2 present, *M. aeruginosa* is found on and near the surface of relatively still lakes and reservoirs,  
 3 appearing as mats of scum and giving the water a green-hue. This blue-green algae produces the  
 4 potent toxin microcystin. Microcystin is a hepatotoxin, the liver being its ultimate target.

5       28. Microcystins are highly toxic at very low dosages. Exposure to *M. aeruginosa*  
 6 and microcystin occurs through oral ingestion, aspiration of water into the lungs, inhalation of  
 7 mist and skin contact. Stone, David and William Bress, "Addressing Public Health Risk For  
 8 Cyanobacteria in Recreational Freshwaters: The Oregon and Vermont Framework," Integrated  
 9 Envt'l Assess. & Management, Vol. 3, No. 1, p. 139 (2007) ("Stone & Bress") (Exhibit C).  
 10 Exposure can result in serious gastrointestinal problems, nausea, vomiting, flu-like symptoms,  
 11 sore throat, blistering, eye and ear irritations, rashes, visual disturbances and death through liver  
 12 failure. *Id.* at p. 137. Exposure to toxin can be exacerbated by eager recreational users entering  
 13 the water shortly after a bloom has dissipated. *Id.* at p. 142. In addition, because the death of  
 14 the *M. aeruginosa* releases its toxins into the surrounding waters, released toxins will persist  
 15 after a blue-green algae bloom dissipates. *Id.* at p. 142.

16       29. Microcystin can accumulate in fish tissue. *Id.* Microcystin has been measured not  
 17 only in the livers and viscera of exposed fish, but also in their fillets. *Id.* Cooking fish or heating  
 18 water does not break down microcystins. *Id.* at pp. 139-140.

19       30. The World Health Organization ("WHO") has established several standards for  
 20 cyanobacterial levels based on various risk levels. WHO has published a provisional drinking  
 21 water guideline value of 1 microgram per liter ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ ) for microcystin-LR. Chorus, Ingrid &  
 22 Jamie Bartram, eds., *Toxic Cyanobacteria In Water: A Guide To Their Public Health*  
 23 *Consequences, Monitoring And Management*, § 5.2.2 (World Health Organization 1999) ("WHO  
 24 Guide") (Exhibit D). WHO has established a low risk level of 20,000 cyanobacterial cells per  
 25 milliliter (cells/ml). *Id.* At that level, data indicates that exposed individuals may still  
 26 experience skin irritation and gastrointestinal illness. WHO's moderate probability of health  
 27 effect threshold is set at 100,000 cyanobacterial cells/ml. *Id.* According to WHO, more  
 28 long-term illnesses could result from exposure at this level, in addition to skin irritation and

1 gastrointestinal illness. WHO published a tolerable daily intake (“TDI”) value of .04  $\mu\text{g kg}$  bw-1  
 2 corresponding to the amount of potentially harmful substances that can be consumed daily over a  
 3 lifetime with negligible risk of adverse health effects. *Id.*

4       31. WHO also sets a high risk level when algal scums are present, which can increase  
 5 cell densities a 1000 to 1,000,000 fold and where whole body exposure to or ingestion or  
 6 aspiration of any cyanobacteria scum may occur. *Id.* When a person or animal is exposed to  
 7 cyanobacterial scum, there is a potential for acute poisoning and even death. “It has been  
 8 calculated that a child playing in a *Microcystis* scum for a protracted period and ingesting a  
 9 significant volume could receive a lethal exposure. . . .” *Id.*

10       32. The State of Oregon has employed a guidance level for *M. aeruginosa* and  
 11 microcystin of 40,000 cells/ml and 8  $\mu\text{g/l}$ , respectively. Stone & Bress at p. 142 (Exhibit C).  
 12 Levels of *M. aeruginosa* and microcystin measured in Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs during  
 13 2005 and 2006 greatly exceed the health-based standards published by WHO and the State of  
 14 Oregon.

15 **B. PacifiCorp’s Dam Operations Result In Some Of The Highest Levels Of  
 16 Toxic Blue Green Algae Blooms and Microcystin Recorded In A Public  
 Waterbody.**

17  
 18       33. For at least the last six years, PacifiCorp has been aware of excessive algal blooms  
 19 occurring behind the Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs, particularly during the summer and early  
 20 fall months. *See* Kann, Jacob, “*Microcystis aeruginosa* Occurrence in the Klamath River System  
 21 of Southern Oregon and Northern California,” p. 12 (Feb. 3, 2006) (“Kann 2006”) (Exhibit E);  
 22 Letter from Russ J. Kanz, Environmental Specialist, State Water Resources Control Board to  
 23 Magalie R. Salas, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, at p. 11 (Apr. 22, 2004) (noting the  
 24 presence of “offensive algal blooms and associated odors” in the reservoirs) (Exhibit F); Karuk  
 25 Tribe of California Submission to FERC, Recommended Terms and Conditions, Klamath  
 26 Hydroelectric Project at p. 7 (March 28, 2006) (“Karuk Terms”) (Exhibit G).

27       34. Data collected by PacifiCorp and the Karuk Tribe Department of Natural  
 28 Resources over the last six years demonstrates the occurrence of dangerous *M. aeruginosa*

1 blooms in the Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs despite the absence of detectable levels of that  
 2 algae in Klamath River water samples above Copco Reservoir. Kann 2006 at p. 12  
 3 (“Copco/Irongate reservoir system showed significant prevalence of [*M. aeruginosa*], especially  
 4 relative to Klamath River stations directly above the reservoirs”); *Id.* at p. 15 (“both the  
 5 PacifiCorp and Karuk/SWRB data clearly indicate large increases in [*M. aeruginosa*] in the  
 6 reservoirs relative to the Klamath River upstream”) (Exhibit E).

7       35.   Analyses of a water sample taken from Copco Reservoir by the Klamath Basin  
 8 Tribal Water Quality Workgroup in September 2004 confirmed the presence of *M. aeruginosa*  
 9 and its accompanying toxin microcystin in that reservoir. Subsequently, in 2005 and 2006, the  
 10 Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources carried out comprehensive monitoring of both  
 11 reservoirs for the presence of cyanobacteria and microcystin, again finding very high levels of *M.*  
 12 *aeruginosa* within the reservoirs and no *M. aeruginosa* and very low or no levels of microcystin  
 13 directly above the reservoirs.

14       36.   PacifiCorp conducted algae sampling in Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs from  
 15 2001 to 2004. Kann 2006 at p. 9 (Table 2) (Exhibit E). Almost all of PacifiCorp’s samples were  
 16 taken at various depths, ranging from an integrated sample extending down to 10 meters or a  
 17 grab sample at various depths from 0.5 meters to 8 meters. *Id.* at p. 12. *See also* Kann, Jacob  
 18 and Asarian, Eli, “Technical Memorandum: Longitudinal Analysis of Klamath River  
 19 Phytoplankton Data 2001-2004,” at p. 1 (Sept. 2006) (“Kann & Asarian 2006”) (Exhibit H).

20       37.   Because *M. aeruginosa* floats and concentrates near the surface of waterbodies,  
 21 PacifiCorp’s data would underestimate the concentrations of algae at the surface of the reservoirs  
 22 where water contact recreation would occur. *See* Kann & Asarian 2006 at p. 16 (Exhibit H);  
 23 Kann, Jacob, “Partial Seasonal Summary of 2006 Toxic *Microcystis aeruginosa* Trends in Copco  
 24 and Iron Gate Reservoirs and the Klamath River CA,” p. 12 (Nov. 2006) (“Kann 2006a”)  
 25 (Exhibit I).

26       38.   Nevertheless, from July through October of the sampling period, 30% of the 13  
 27 samples taken by PacifiCorp from Copco Reservoir showed detectable levels of *M. aeruginosa*  
 28 with 5 of those samples containing greater than 10,000 cell/ml of *M. aeruginosa*. *Id.* at p. 9

1 (Table 2). Similarly, despite being taken at depth, 29% of the 12 samples taken from Iron Gate  
 2 reservoir showed the presence of *M. aeruginosa* with 2 of those samples above 10,000 cell/ml.  
 3 *Id.* Notably, on the two occasions where PacifiCorp directly sampled the surface of the  
 4 reservoirs where blooms were present contained extremely high levels of *M. aeruginosa*.  
 5 Specifically, a 2003 sample taken at Copco reservoir contained 18 million cells/ml, or  
 6 approximately 20,000 colonies per milliliter (colonies/ml), and a 2005 sample contained 6.6  
 7 million cells/ml. *Id.* at p. 12.

8       39. In 2005, the Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources took samples from  
 9 various locations in the two reservoirs. Kann, Jacob and Corum, Susan, "Summary of 2005  
 10 Toxic *Microcystis aeruginosa* Trends in Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs on the Klamath River,  
 11 CA" at pp. 3-4 (March 2006) ("Kann & Corum 2006") (Exhibit J). The sampling locations were  
 12 designed to monitor various conditions and key locations within the reservoirs including open  
 13 water, calm shoreline areas and some shorelines adjacent to popular boat launch areas and  
 14 residences. *Id.* Samples were taken bi-weekly beginning in July 2005 and concluding at the  
 15 beginning of November 2005. *Id.* at p. 3, 7-9 (Table 2).

16       40. Beginning in July 2005, Dr. Kann and Ms. Corum measured levels of *M.  
 17 aeruginosa* and microcystin well-above the standards published by WHO and the State of  
 18 Oregon. Cell counts of *M. aeruginosa* and levels of microcystin increased as the summer  
 19 progressed, peaking in September at a cell count of 163 million *M. aeruginosa* cells per milliliter  
 20 and 1994.83 milligrams per liter of microcystin along the western shoreline of Copco Reservoir.  
 21 Those levels exceeded the WHO moderate risk levels for *M. aeruginosa* and microcystin by  
 22 1,630 times and 99.7 times, respectively. Kann & Corum at p. 8 (Table 2) (Exhibit J).

23       41. Dr. Kann and Ms. Corum detected high levels of *M. aeruginosa* and microcystin  
 24 in both reservoirs from July through the end of October 2005. Although those levels exhibited  
 25 variability both temporally and spatially, levels of *M. aeruginosa* and microcystin at most of the  
 26 reservoir monitoring stations exceeded WHO's moderate risk levels for the vast majority of days  
 27 samples were taken from August through October. *Id.* at p. 12.

28 //

1       42. The Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources continued water sampling in  
 2 2006. Blooms of *M. aeruginosa* once again were observed beginning in mid-July. Levels of *M.*  
 3 *aeruginosa* and microcystin were extremely high as soon as the blooms appeared. On July 13,  
 4 2006, Dr. Kann measured 11 million cells of *M. aeruginosa* per ml and an accompanying  
 5 microcystin level of 2,286 µg/l in Copco Reservoir. Kann 2006a at p. 4 (Exhibit I). That level of  
 6 *M. aeruginosa* was over 100 times the WHO moderate risk level and the microcystin  
 7 concentration was over 300 times greater than the tolerable daily intake level published by WHO  
 8 for a 40 pound child. *Id.* at p. 6 (Table 2).

9       43. Similar levels of *M. aeruginosa* were detected throughout the summer and into  
 10 October of 2006, with a maximum level of *M. aeruginosa* of 393,395,000 cells/ml, which is  
 11 3,934 times the WHO moderate health risk, measured on July 27, 2006. *Id.*

12       44. Microcystin results were still pending at the time of Dr. Kann's November 2006  
 13 report. However, the data for the summer months also showed consistently high levels of the  
 14 toxin, with a maximum concentration of 12,176 µg/l measured on August 8, 2006. That  
 15 concentration was 1,682 times the TDI level for posting adopted by the State of Oregon and the  
 16 Klamath Basin Blue-Green Algae Working Group. *Id.* The levels of microcystin measured in  
 17 July and August 2006 were in fact the highest levels ever recorded in the two reservoirs and  
 18 "among the highest recorded in the world." *Id.* at p. 5.

19       45. There can be no dispute about the causal connection of PacifiCorp's operations to  
 20 the toxic pollution in the Lower Klamath.

21       46. Although showing extremely high levels of *M. aeruginosa* and microcystin within  
 22 the two reservoirs in 2005 and 2006, Bureau of Reclamation's sampling of Klamath River waters  
 23 released from Upper Klamath Lake, as well as Dr. Kann's and Ms. Corum's sampling from just  
 24 above Copco Reservoir show very low levels of the algae and associated toxin.

25       47. Indeed, in 2005, no *M. aeruginosa* was detected in any of the samples of Klamath  
 26 River water flowing into Copco Reservoir. Kann & Corum at p. 13 (Exhibit J).

27       48. A similar pattern of no detectable levels of *M. aeruginosa* also was observed in  
 28 2006. Microcystin was either not detected or present at very low levels. Kann 2006a at pp. 6-8

1 (Table 2) ("KRAC" i.e. "Klamath River Above Copco" monitoring station; some microcystin  
 2 data for September and October was pending at time of report) (Exhibit I); *Id.* at pp. 12-13.

3       49.      Likewise, *M. aeruginosa* was detected in only two of seventeen samples  
 4 PacifiCorp itself collected above Copco Reservoir during the months of July through October  
 5 and the years 2001 through 2004. Kann 2006 at p. 12 (Exhibit E). The highest level detected by  
 6 PacifiCorp during that period was 30 colonies/ml. *Id.*

7       50.      By contrast, in 2005 Dr. Kann and Ms. Corum measured levels of *M. aeruginosa*  
 8 in five of seven samples taken below Iron Gate Dam (that is, after the Klamath waters passed  
 9 through the Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs, detecting a high of 42,577 cells/ml of *M.*  
 10 *aeruginosa* on September 8, 2005. Kann & Corum at pp. 7-9 (Table 2) (Exhibit J).

11       51.      Data regarding microcystin levels was limited in 2005. *Id.* Nevertheless, with the  
 12 exception of one very low level of microcystin detected at the outflow from Upper Klamath  
 13 Lake, no microcystin was detected in samples taken above Copco Reservoir. *Id.* at p. 13. Low  
 14 levels of microcystin were detected just below Iron Gate Dam in late September and early  
 15 October of 2005. *Id.*

16       52.      Six of nine samples taken below Iron Gate Dam in 2006 showed measurable  
 17 levels of *M. aeruginosa*, including a high of 35,985 cells/ml discharging to downstream waters  
 18 from Iron Gate on July 27, 2006. Kann 2006a at p. 6 (Table 2) (Exhibit I). Microcystin also was  
 19 detected in the 2006 releases from Iron Gate Dam. *Id.* at pp. 6-7.

20       53.      Additional data for Upper Klamath Lake does not show any appreciable amounts  
 21 of *M. aeruginosa* passed downstream from the waterbody.

22       54.      Dr. Kann analyzed data of *M. aeruginosa* densities collected by the Klamath  
 23 Tribes from 1990-1997 in Upper Klamath Lake and Agency Lake (upstream of Klamath Lake).  
 24 Kann 2006 at pp. 2-7 (Exhibit E). During the July through October period for the entire eight  
 25 years of data collected by the Klamath Tribe, only 13 of 537 samples exceeded one colony of *M.*  
 26 *aeruginosa* per milliliter. *Id.* at p. 7. Although *M. aeruginosa* were present in Upper Klamath  
 27 Lake, detected in about 13% of the Klamath Tribe samples, the levels were almost always below  
 28 1 colony/ml. *Id.* Levels leaving Upper Klamath Lake also were very low.

1       55.    Pacificorp data from 19 samples taken during July through October in 2001 to  
 2 2004 in the Klamath River below Upper Klamath Lake at the mouth of the Link River did not  
 3 detect any *M. aeruginosa*. *Id.* at p. 12.

4       56.    These samplings make it clear that it is the Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs that  
 5 are generating massive quantities and concentrations of *M. aeruginosa* and microcystin.  
 6 Dr. Kann cites to multiple lines of evidence pointing to the role of Pacificorp's reservoirs in  
 7 creating ideal habitat conditions for *M. aeruginosa*. Kann 2006 at pp. 18-19 (Exhibit E). But for  
 8 the operation of the two reservoirs, including their stilling and warming of Klamath River waters,  
 9 little if any of the *M. aeruginosa* and accompanying microcystin detected in and downstream of  
 10 the reservoirs would be present. *See* Karuk Terms at pp. 7-8 (Exhibit G); FERC Draft  
 11 Environmental Impact Statement for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project, Section 3 at p. 3-153  
 12 ("DEIS") (Exhibit K).

13       57.    As Dr. Kann concludes, "[t]aken together these data provide compelling evidence  
 14 that Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs are providing ideal habitat for MSAE [microcystin];  
 15 increasing concentrations dramatically from those upstream, and exporting MSAE to the  
 16 downstream environment." Kann 2006 at p. 19 (Exhibit E).

17       58.    Likewise, Dr. Kann and Mr. Asarian concluded that:

18       these analyses show that although the Klamath River receives a large loading of  
 19 algal biomass (made up largely of the cyanophyte, APHA [aphanizomenon]) from  
 20 UKL [Upper Klamath Lake], the analyzed data provide clear evidence that Copco  
 21 and Iron Gate Reservoirs are providing habitat conditions that foster increased  
 22 overall phytoplankton biovolume comprised largely of nitrogen-fixing cyanophyte  
 23 species as well as toxigenic [*M. aeruginosa*].

24       Kann & Asarian 2006 at p. 34 (Exhibit H); *see also* WHO Guide at p. 14, § 1.1 ("[b]y increasing  
 25 retention times and surface areas exposed to sunlight, impoundments change the growth  
 26 conditions for organisms and promote opportunities for cyanobacterial growth and water-bloom  
 27 formation through modifications to river discharges") (Exhibit D).

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1       **C.    Pacificorp Is Discharging Harmful Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, And**  
 2       **PH Levels From Copco And Iron Gate Dams.**

3       59.    In addition to discharging dangerous levels of *M. aeruginosa* and microcystin,  
 4 Pacificorp's operations result in the discharge of levels of temperature, dissolved oxygen and pH  
 5 that are harmful to the beneficial uses of the Klamath River. The State of California and United  
 6 States Environmental Protection Agency have identified the Klamath River as impaired by  
 7 temperature and low dissolved oxygen (as well as nutrients), and the impacts of Pacificorp's  
 8 discharges on the aquatic environment are well documented. *See* 2002 Section 303(d) List of  
 9 Water Quality Limited Segments, at p. 9 (North Coast Regional Board, approved by EPA July  
 10 2003) (<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/docs/2002reg1303dlist.pdf>) ("303(d) List").

11      60.    Pacificorp is discharging both low and high levels of temperature from its dam  
 12 operations that are detrimental to anadromous fish of the Klamath River, including but not  
 13 limited to Chinook salmon. The effects of Pacificorp's temperature discharges can be easily  
 14 discerned by Pacificorp's own monitoring at least 50 miles downstream. DEIS at p. 3-136  
 15 (Exhibit K).

16      61.    In the fall, Pacificorp's discharges include high temperature waters that are  
 17 detrimental to the spawning of fall run Chinook. Although the temperature of the Klamath River  
 18 during the summer would not be ideal for spawning salmon even without the presence of  
 19 Pacificorp's hydroelectric project, according to Pacificorp's temperature modeling, acceptable  
 20 river temperatures normally would be reached by early September in time for the natural  
 21 spawning timing of the native fall run Chinook salmon. Karuk Terms at p. 10 (Exhibit G).  
 22 Pacificorp's dams and reservoirs delay the cooling of the Klamath's waters for at least three  
 23 weeks. *Id.* Pacificorp's delaying of cooler fall waters in the Klamath is the likely cause of a  
 24 corresponding, approximate three-week delay of spawning by fall run Chinook salmon in the  
 25 Klamath below Iron Gate Dam. *Id.* at p. 12. That delay leads to additional stresses on the fish,  
 26 including unnatural competition and contact with other runs of fish in the lower Klamath River.

27      *Id.*

28      // /

1       62.     In the spring, PacifiCorp discharges colder water from Iron Gate Dam than would  
 2 naturally occur. Karuk Terms at p. 9 (Exhibit G). By unnaturally maintaining cooler waters in  
 3 the Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, PacifiCorp stunts the growth rate of juvenile salmon  
 4 preparing to out-migrate. *Id.* Smaller juvenile fish progress more slowly downriver, prolonging  
 5 their exposure to stresses within the river, including parasites and predators. *Id.* As a result, the  
 6 smaller fish resulting from PacifiCorp's discharge of cold water in the spring have a smaller  
 7 chance of surviving their migration out to sea and ultimately returning to spawn in the Klamath  
 8 River. *Id.*

9       63.     PacifiCorp's discharges of water containing low levels of dissolved oxygen  
 10 ("DO") are also well documented. "[FERC's] review of available DO data and modeling results  
 11 from downstream of Iron Gate dam indicates that during the warmer months of the year, project  
 12 operations results in DO that does not meet applicable water quality objectives." DEIS at  
 13 p. 3-141 (Exhibit K). Discharges from Iron Gate Dam during the summer months frequently dip  
 14 below 6 mg/l of dissolved oxygen, well below the minimum level deemed necessary to avoid  
 15 stresses on salmon. Karuk Terms at p. 29 (Exhibit G).

16       64.     The lower depths of PacifiCorp's reservoirs are hypoxic during the summer. For  
 17 example, the bottom 50 feet of Iron Gate Reservoir are hypoxic during the summer months. *In*  
 18 *addition, large quantities of algae in the reservoirs also consume oxygen. See* Karuk Terms at  
 19 p. 31 (Exhibit G).

20       65.     Inflated pH levels also result from PacifiCorp's operation. pH levels of 8.5 are  
 21 stressful to salmon and levels above 9.6 kill salmon. Karuk Terms at p. 32 (Exhibit G).  
 22 PacifiCorp frequently releases very high pH levels exceeding 8.5 in water from Iron Gate Dam.  
 23 *Id.* Salmon exposed to these high pH levels are stressed.

24 **D. Plaintiffs Have Been And Are Being Exposed To Toxins And Adversely  
 25 Affected By Pollutants Released By PacifiCorp.**

26       66.     PacifiCorp's introduction of excessive levels of *M. aeruginosa* and microcystin to  
 27 the Klamath River as it passes through their hydroelectric dams and reservoirs exposes Plaintiffs,  
 28 their members and the general public to dangerous levels of toxins, significantly impairs their

1 ceremonial, recreational, and aesthetic uses of the river and could adversely affect their  
 2 livelihoods and their health.

3       67. Plaintiffs and their members regularly use the waters of the Klamath River, both  
 4 below the Iron Gate and Copco reservoirs and while it passes through the reservoirs. The Karuk  
 5 Tribe is a federally recognized tribe with ancestral homelands bisected by the Klamath River.  
 6 Historically, the Karuk occupied over 90 villages along the Klamath and Salmon Rivers, with  
 7 fisheries associated with each. Today, the Karuk fishery is limited to a ceremonial and  
 8 subsistence dip net fishery at Ishi Pishi Falls near Somes Bar, California.

9       68. Degradation of fisheries in the Klamath River from PacifiCorp's discharges of  
 10 low or high temperature water, low dissolved oxygen and high pH also have detrimental impacts  
 11 on the salmon that are integral to the Karuk Tribe's cultural, religious and subsistence practices.

12       69. In addition to direct exposure to microcystin through fishing, Karuk ceremonial  
 13 leaders are exposed to the toxin while conducting and participating in religious and cultural  
 14 ceremonies. For example, the Pikiowish, or World Renewal, ceremonies are conducted in  
 15 accordance to a lunar calendar, but are typically held from early August to early September. The  
 16 ceremonies require priests and practitioners to bathe ritualistically in the Klamath river for days  
 17 at a time. The ceremony coincides with the blooms of *M. aeruginosa* in PacifiCorp's upstream  
 18 reservoirs. Karuk ceremonial leaders and participants face a heightened risk of adverse health  
 19 impacts from performing these religious rites. Indeed, PacifiCorp's conduct endangers the health  
 20 of any tribe member or priest who participates in river-based religious ceremonies, threatening  
 21 the Karuk tribe with cultural extinction.

22       70. Like PCFFA's other commercial fishing members , Mr. Hudson makes his  
 23 livelihood harvesting and marketing salmon from the Klamath River, including harvesting  
 24 hatchery fish reared just below Iron Gate Dam at Iron Gate Hatchery, by which activities these  
 25 fish are introduced into the chain of commerce for consumption by the general public. Any trace  
 26 of these toxins in commercially sold fish could devastate consumer confidence in this food  
 27 source and destroy the markets for that salmon.

28       // /

1       71.    PacifiCorp's operations also result in an unsightly green tint to vast expanses of  
 2 both the Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs. *See, e.g.* Kann 2006a at p. 9 (Exhibit I). The  
 3 discoloration of the waters of the Klamath River violates the Basin Plan's narrative standard for  
 4 color and degrades Plaintiffs' and the public's enjoyment of the river as it passes through the  
 5 reservoirs.

6       72.    PacifiCorp's operations result in unsightly floating scum within the two  
 7 reservoirs, also impairing Plaintiffs' and the public's aesthetic enjoyment of the Klamath River  
 8 as it passes through PacifiCorp's operations.

9       73.    PacifiCorp's introduction of excessive levels of *M. aeruginosa* and microcystin  
 10 into the waters of the Klamath River have made those waters effectively unusable by Plaintiffs  
 11 and the public from July through October. Levels of *M. aeruginosa* and microcystin measured in  
 12 Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs during that four-month period are consistently well above the  
 13 moderate risk health standards set by the World Health Organization. The levels also  
 14 consistently exceeded TDI and posting levels established by the State of Oregon. Dr. Kann,  
 15 applying the WHO and State of Oregon standards, concludes that:

16       [M. aeruginosa] bloom conditions in Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs in 2006  
 17 represented a clear public health risk with respect to water contact recreation.  
 18 Maximum [M. aeruginosa] cell density and microcystin concentrations measured  
 19 in 2006 were higher than those in 2005, and were among the highest reported in  
 20 the literature (e.g., Chorus and Bartram 1999). The maximum microcystin value  
 21 of 12,176 µg/l exceeded the 8 µg/l threshold level by 1522 times. Monitoring data  
 22 show that the 2005 conditions were not anomalous and that toxicogenic  
 23 blooms are likely to be a recurring phenomenon.

24 Kann 2006a at p. 13 (Exhibit I).

25       74.    As the Regional Board's Executive Officer stated in a press release issued on  
 26 September 30, 2005, "The public needs to take the microcystin toxin in this algae seriously . . .  
 27 The levels of algae and associated toxins measured in parts of the river are high enough to pose  
 28 health risks to anyone drinking or bathing in the water, particularly children and animals." U.S.  
 29 EPA Region 9 Press Release, "Federal, state and tribal authorities advise caution on dangerous  
 30 Klamath River algae" (Sept. 30, 2005) (Exhibit L).

31       // /

1       75.   Indeed, at the behest of the Regional Board and EPA, the two reservoirs have been  
 2 posted with health advisories warning people to “avoid water contact on Copco and Iron Gate  
 3 Reservoirs due to high levels of blue-green algae that can produce harmful toxins. . . . Children  
 4 and pets are at greatest risk.” Kann & Corum 2006 at p. 24 (Exhibit J). Despite the posted  
 5 warnings, people may still use the reservoirs for recreation. *See id.* at p. 22 (photograph of water  
 6 skier in area of active bloom).

7       76.   In addition to those clear direct impacts to Plaintiffs, PacifiCorp’s pollution  
 8 emanating from the two reservoirs also poses serious threats to pets and wildlife. According to  
 9 Siskiyou County public health officer Terry Barber, “[o]ccasionally domestic animals and  
 10 livestock have been poisoned by toxins in the algae bloom.” Siskiyou Daily News, “Health risks  
 11 of blue-green algae were overstated” (Aug. 26, 2005); see Cann & Corum 2006, at p. 26 (Exhibit  
 12 J). There is also anecdotal evidence from a landowner on the Copco Reservoir of one or more  
 13 animal deaths in the late 1990’s.

14       77.   The levels of microcystin detected in the Klamath reservoirs also indicate a  
 15 potential for toxin accumulation in fish tissue. Kann 2006a at p. 12 (Exhibit I). Several studies  
 16 indicate that microcystin may be bioaccumulative. *See* Magalaes, V.F., *et al.*, “Microcystins  
 17 (cyanobacteria hepatotoxins) bioaccumulation in fish and crustaceans from Sepetiba Bay (Brasil,  
 18 RJ)” *Toxicon* 42 (2003); Liqiang, X. *et al.*, “Organ distribution and bioaccumulation of  
 19 microcystins in freshwater fish at different trophic levels from the eutrophic Lake Chaohu,  
 20 China,” *Envt'l Toxicology*, Vol. 20, Issue 3 (2005).

21       78.   Indeed, the Yurok Tribe’s Environmental and Fisheries Programs, despite a very  
 22 limited number of samples, has already detected trace levels of microcystin in steelhead livers  
 23 from fish collected in the lower Klamath River. Kann 2006 at p. 18 (Exhibit E). “Although  
 24 sample size is limited, low to trace quantities of microcystin in steelhead livers in the lower  
 25 Klamath River indicate that these fish were exposed to toxin levels in the river environment, and  
 26 indicate the potential for toxin uptake to occur.” *Id.*

27       79.   Because of their proximity to the *M. aeruginosa* blooms and residence in waters  
 28 known to be high in microcystin concentrations, Plaintiffs believe the threat of microcystin

1 accumulation to be even greater rainbow trout, yellow perch, largemouth bass and other fish  
 2 caught and eaten by recreational anglers in Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs.

3 **V.**

4 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 **(PRIVATE NUISANCE - CONTINUING)**

6 **(By Plaintiffs Frankie Joe Myers, Terance J. Supahan and Blythe Reis Against PacifiCorp)**

7 80. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each of the foregoing allegations.

8 81. Plaintiffs, and each of them, have the inalienable right to own, enjoy, and use their  
 9 properties without interference by PacifiCorp.

10 82. At all times relevant herein, PacifiCorp's conduct has caused the bloom and  
 11 discharge into the waters of the Klamath River the algae *Microcystis aeruginosa*, the discharge  
 12 into the waters of the Klamath River of highly toxic microcystin associated with the algae, the  
 13 increase of reservoir and river water temperatures to levels harmful to the salmon fishery, and the  
 14 discharge into the Klamath River of water with dissolved oxygen levels harmful to salmon,  
 15 steelhead, sturgeon, lampreys, and other aquatic species.

16 83. PacifiCorp's conduct as alleged herein constitutes a nuisance within the meaning  
 17 of Section 3479 of the California Civil Code, in that it:

- 18 (a) Is injurious offensive to Plaintiffs' senses; and/or
- 19 (b) Substantially and unreasonably interferes with Plaintiffs' comfortable  
 20 enjoyment of their properties; and/or
- 21 (c) Unlawfully obstructs the free use, in the customary manner, of Plaintiffs'  
 22 properties including, but not limited to, all residential and commercial uses.

23 84. Plaintiffs have been continuously damaged by the condition wrongfully created  
 24 and maintained by PacifiCorp.

25 85. The contamination created by the PacifiCorp and its concomitant despoliation of  
 26 the waters of the Iron Gate and Copco dams, as well as the Klamath River, is a continuing  
 27 nuisance which adversely impacts the use and/or value of Plaintiffs' properties.

28 86. The nuisance PacifiCorp has created can reasonably be abated.

1       87.     As a direct and proximate result PacifiCorp's conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs  
 2 have suffered economic damages including, but not limited to, lost use of property, denial of  
 3 useful and quiet enjoyment of property, diminution in the fair market value of property,  
 4 impairment of the salability of property, and losses related to toxic contamination and pollution  
 5 in the receiving waters, in an amount according to proof at trial.

6       88.     As a further legal result of said wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered, and  
 7 will continue to suffer, discomfort, anxiety, fear, worries, and stress attendant to the interference  
 8 with Plaintiffs' quiet use and enjoyment of the properties heretofore described, in an amount  
 9 according to proof at trial.

10      89.     Until and unless enjoined and restrained by order of this Court, PacifiCorp's  
 11 wrongful conduct will cause great and irreparable injury to Plaintiffs in that, *inter alia*:

12           (a)     The present and continuing adverse consequences of the toxic discharges  
 13 caused by PacifiCorp will continue and worsen;

14           (b)     The damage to Plaintiffs' right to the use and enjoyment of their properties  
 15 will continue and worsen; and

16           (c)     The reputation of the Iron Gate and Copco reservoirs, as well as the  
 17 Klamath River, as contaminated water bodies posing serious risks to human health, and with  
 18 severely depleted fish stocks and fishing opportunities, will be cemented in the public's mind,  
 19 permanently destroying the rural and recreational appeal of the Plaintiffs' properties.

20      90.     Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law for the injuries  
 21 presently being suffered and for the aggravation of such injuries which will occur if PacifiCorp's  
 22 conduct is not enjoined. By extension, the threat of injury to Plaintiffs and the damage of the  
 23 value to the Plaintiffs' properties cannot be adequately compensated by monetary damages and  
 24 therefore Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief.

25      91.     Injunctive relief as authorized by California Code of Civil Procedure § 526 is  
 26 appropriate under these facts.

27      92.     PacifiCorp has committed and continues to commit the wrongful acts alleged  
 28 herein knowingly, maliciously and oppressively, and Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to punitive

1 and exemplary damages in an amount sufficient to punish PacifiCorp and make an example of it,  
 2 according to proof.

3 **VI.**

4 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 **(PRIVATE NUISANCE - PERMANENT)**

6 **(By Plaintiffs Frankie Joe Myers, Terance J. Supahan and Blythe Reis Against PacifiCorp)**

7 93. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each of the foregoing allegations.

8 94. Plaintiffs, as herein above alleged, have the inalienable right to own, enjoy, and  
 9 use their properties without interference by PacifiCorp.

10 95. At all times relevant herein, PacifiCorp's conduct has caused the bloom and  
 11 discharge into the waters of the Klamath River the algae *Microcystis aeruginosa*, the discharge  
 12 into the waters of the Klamath River of highly toxic microcystin associated with the algae, the  
 13 increase of reservoir and river water temperatures to levels harmful to the salmon fishery, and the  
 14 discharge into the Klamath River of water with dissolved oxygen levels harmful to salmon,  
 15 steelhead, sturgeon, lampreys, and other aquatic species.

16 96. PacifiCorp's conduct as alleged herein constitutes a nuisance within the meaning  
 17 of Section 3479 of the California Civil Code, in that it:

- 18 (a) Is injurious offensive to Plaintiffs' senses; and/or
- 19 (b) Substantially and unreasonably interferes with Plaintiffs' comfortable  
 20 enjoyment of their properties; and/or
- 21 (c) Unlawfully obstructs the free use, in the customary manner, of Plaintiffs'  
 22 properties including, but not limited to, all residential and commercial uses.

23 97. Plaintiffs are permanently damaged by the condition created by the PacifiCorp,  
 24 and the annual discharges from the Copco and Iron Gate dams and reservoirs is an ongoing and  
 25 permanent nuisance which adversely impacts the use and/or value of Plaintiffs' properties.

26 98. As a direct and proximate result PacifiCorp's conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs  
 27 have suffered economic damages including, but not limited to, lost use of property, denial of  
 28 useful and quiet enjoyment of property, diminution in the fair market value of property,

1 impairment of the salability of property, and losses related to toxic contamination and pollution  
2 in the receiving waters, in an amount according to proof at trial.

3       99.     As a further legal result of said wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered, and  
4 will continue to suffer, discomfort, anxiety, fear, worries, and stress attendant to the interference  
5 with Plaintiffs' quiet use and enjoyment of the properties heretofore described, in an amount  
6 according to proof at trial.

7 100. PacifiCorp has committed and continues to commit the wrongful acts alleged  
8 herein knowingly, maliciously and oppressively, and Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to punitive  
9 and exemplary damages in an amount sufficient to punish PacifiCorp and make an example of it,  
10 according to proof.

VII.

## THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## **(PUBLIC NUISANCE - CONTINUING)**

**(By All Plaintiffs Against PacifiCorp)**

15 101. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each of the foregoing allegations.

16 102. Plaintiffs at all times herein mentioned had and have the inalienable right to own,  
17 enjoy, and use their properties, and to not have that right impaired by the act and omissions of  
18 PacifiCorp.

19       103. At all relevant times, PacifiCorp has had a public duty to conduct its business, and  
20 in particular the management of the Iron Gate and Copco dams and reservoirs in a manner that  
21 does not damage the public welfare and safety.

22        104. At all times relevant herein, PacifiCorp's conduct has caused the bloom and  
23 discharge into the waters of the Klamath River the algae *Microcystis aeruginosa*, the discharge  
24 into the waters of the Klamath River of highly toxic microcystin associated with the algae, the  
25 increase of reservoir and river water temperatures to levels harmful to the salmon fishery, and the  
26 discharge into the Klamath River of water with dissolved oxygen levels harmful to salmon,  
27 steelhead, sturgeon, lampreys, and other aquatic species.

28 | //

1           105. PacifiCorp's conduct as alleged herein constitutes a nuisance within the meaning  
 2 of Section 3479 of the California Civil Code, in that it:

3                   (a) Is injurious offensive to Plaintiffs' senses; and/or  
 4                   (b) Substantially and unreasonably interferes with Plaintiffs' comfortable  
 5 enjoyment of their properties; and/or  
 6                   (c) Unlawfully obstructs the free use, in the customary manner, of Plaintiffs'  
 7 properties including, but not limited to, all residential and commercial uses.

8           106. Plaintiffs have been continuously damaged by the condition wrongfully created  
 9 and maintained by PacifiCorp. The contamination created by the PacifiCorp is a continuing  
 10 nuisance which adversely impacts the use and/or value of Plaintiffs' properties. This nuisance  
 11 can reasonably be abated.

12           107. As a direct and proximate result PacifiCorp's conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs  
 13 have suffered economic damages including, but not limited to, lost use of property, denial of  
 14 useful and quiet enjoyment of property, diminution in the fair market value of property,  
 15 impairment of the salability of property, and losses related to toxic contamination and pollution  
 16 in the receiving waters, in an amount according to proof at trial.

17           108. As a further legal result of said wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered, and  
 18 will continue to suffer, discomfort, anxiety, fear, worries, and stress attendant to the interference  
 19 with Plaintiffs' quiet use and enjoyment of the properties heretofore described, in an amount  
 20 according to proof at trial.

21           109. PacifiCorp has committed and continues to commit the wrongful acts alleged  
 22 herein knowingly, maliciously and oppressively, and Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to punitive  
 23 and exemplary damages in an amount sufficient to punish PacifiCorp and make an example of it,  
 24 according to proof.

25           110. Until and unless enjoined and restrained by order of this Court, PacifiCorp's  
 26 wrongful conduct will cause great and irreparable injury to Plaintiffs in that, *inter alia*:

27                   (a) The present and continuing adverse consequences of the toxic discharges  
 28 caused by PacifiCorp will continue and worsen;

1 (b) The damage to Plaintiffs' right to the use and enjoyment of their properties  
2 will continue and worsen; and

3 (c) The reputation of the Iron Gate and Copco reservoirs, as well as the  
4 Klamath River, as contaminated water bodies posing serious risks to human health, and with  
5 severely depleted fish stocks and fishing opportunities, will be cemented in the public's mind,  
6 permanently destroying the rural and recreational appeal of the Plaintiffs' properties.

7 111. Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law for the injuries  
8 presently being suffered and for the aggravation of such injuries which will occur if PacifiCorp's  
9 conduct is not enjoined, in that the injury to Plaintiffs' properties and the threat of injury to  
10 Plaintiffs' health and the damage to the Sunrise Hills neighborhood can not be adequately  
11 compensated by monetary damages.

12        112. Injunctive relief, authorized by Code Civ. Proc. §§ 526 and 731 is appropriate  
13 under these facts.

14       113. The wrongful acts of PacifiCorp were done knowingly, maliciously, oppressively,  
15 and fraudulently, and Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive and exemplary damages in an amount to  
16 be ascertained according to proof, which is appropriate to punish or set an example of  
17 PacifiCorp.

VIII.

## FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## **(PUBLIC NUISANCE - PERMANENT)**

**(By All Plaintiffs Against PacifiCorp)**

22 114. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each of the foregoing allegations.

23 115. Plaintiffs, as herein above alleged, have the inalienable right to own, enjoy, and  
24 use their properties without interference by PacifiCorp.

25 116. At all relevant times, PacifiCorp has had a public duty to conduct its business, and  
26 in particular the management of the Iron Gate and Copco dams and reservoirs in a manner that  
27 does not damage the public welfare and safety.

28 | //

1       117. At all times relevant herein, PacifiCorp's conduct has caused the bloom and  
 2 discharge into the waters of the Klamath River the algae *Microcystis aeruginosa*, the discharge  
 3 into the waters of the Klamath River of highly toxic microcystin associated with the algae, the  
 4 increase of reservoir and river water temperatures to levels harmful to the salmon fishery, and the  
 5 discharge into the Klamath River of water with dissolved oxygen levels harmful to salmon,  
 6 steelhead, sturgeon, lampreys, and other aquatic species.

7       118. PacifiCorp's conduct as alleged herein constitutes a nuisance within the meaning  
 8 of California Civil Code § 3479, in that it is injurious and/or offensive to the senses of Plaintiffs  
 9 and/or interferes with their comfortable enjoyment of their properties, and/or unlawfully  
 10 obstructs the free use, in the customary manner, of Plaintiffs' properties including, but not  
 11 limited to, all residential uses. Plaintiffs have been continuously damaged by the condition  
 12 wrongfully created and maintained by PacifiCorp. The contamination created by the PacifiCorp  
 13 is a continuing nuisance which adversely impacts the use and/or value of Plaintiffs' properties.  
 14 This nuisance can reasonably be abated.

15       119. As a direct and proximate result of said wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered  
 16 economic damages including, but not limited to, lost use of property, denial of useful and quiet  
 17 enjoyment of property, diminution in the fair market value of property, and losses related to toxic  
 18 contamination and pollution. Plaintiffs allege that said damages are in excess of the minimum  
 19 jurisdictional amount of this Court to be set forth according to proof at trial.

20       120. As a further legal result of said wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered, and  
 21 will continue to suffer discomfort, anxiety, fear, worries, and stress attendant to the interference  
 22 with Plaintiffs' quiet use and enjoyment of the properties heretofore described, all to the  
 23 Plaintiffs' general damage in an amount to be set forth according to proof.

24       121. The wrongful acts of PacifiCorp were done knowingly, maliciously, oppressively,  
 25 and fraudulently, and Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive and exemplary damages in an amount to  
 26 be ascertained according to proof, which is appropriate to punish or set an example of  
 27 PacifiCorp.

28       // /

IX.

## **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**(TRESPASS )**

**(By Plaintiffs Frankie Joe Myers, Terance J. Supahan and Blythe Reis Against PacifiCorp)**

122. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each of the foregoing allegations.

123. PacifiCorp has entered upon Plaintiffs' lands without Plaintiffs' consent by way of permitting toxic microcystin under its control to escape from the Copco and Iron Gate dams, flow down the river, and enter the riparian lands and aquifers.

124. Plaintiffs properties have been damaged as a direct and proximate result of PacifiCorp's onto Plaintiff's land. That damage to Plaintiffs' property includes, without limitation, lost use of property, lost profits, denial of useful and quiet enjoyment of property diminution in the fair market value of property, and losses related to residual toxic contamination, which has caused Plaintiffs' property to be stigmatized.

125. PacifiCorp committed the acts alleged of it maliciously and oppressively, and Plaintiffs is entitled to punitive and exemplary damages in an amount appropriate to punish PacifiCorp and make an example of it.

X.

## SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## **(NEGLIGENCE )**

**(By All Plaintiffs Against PacifiCorp)**

126. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each of the foregoing allegations.

127. In undertaking the operation of the Copco and Iron Gate dams and reservoirs, PacifiCorp owed a duty to Plaintiffs to conduct its activities with reasonable care and to undertake no act that would endanger the environment. Each of PacifiCorp' activities herein alleged contributed in natural and/or continuous sequence to the creation of toxic algae and microcystin contamination in the Klamath River, and each of PacifiCorp's actions as alleged herein was a substantial factor in causing the resultant losses that Plaintiffs have suffered.

111

1       128. PacifiCorp also had, and still has, a continuing obligation to protect the public  
 2 welfare and its natural resources, to cease any activities that result in contamination of public  
 3 waterways, and to eliminate any and all harmful consequences of that contamination. PacifiCorp  
 4 also had, and still have, a duty to organize, fund and implement adequate clean up procedures,  
 5 and to prevent ongoing damage to Plaintiff.

6       129. The blue-green algae and microcystin contamination in the Lower Klamath is not  
 7 of the kind that ordinarily occurs in the absence of negligence, and was substantially caused by  
 8 agencies or instrumentalities within the control of PacifiCorp.

9       130. At all relevant times, PacifiCorp breached its duties to Plaintiff by failing to  
 10 exercise ordinary care and due diligence, in that PacifiCorp caused to be developed, and  
 11 permitted to persist, the circumstances that led to the contamination of the Lower Klamath with  
 12 toxic blue-green algae and microcystin.

13       131. Plaintiffs, and each of them, were foreseeable victims of PacifiCorp's breaches of  
 14 duty of care as alleged herein.

15       132. At all relevant times, PacificCorp ignored their responsibilities to Plaintiff,  
 16 unreasonably jeopardizing the human environment, Plaintiffs' health, and Plaintiffs' property and  
 17 property values.

18       133. As a direct and proximate result of PacifiCorp's wrongful conduct as alleged  
 19 herein, Plaintiffs have suffered economic damages, including but not limited to lost use of  
 20 property, denial of useful and quiet enjoyment of property, diminution in the fair market value of  
 21 property, and in the case of Robert Attebery, physical harm.

22       134. As a further legal result of PacifiCorp's wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs have  
 23 suffered, and will continue to suffer discomfort, anxiety, fears, worries, and stress attendant to  
 24 the interference with Plaintiff's quiet use and enjoyment of the property heretofore described, all  
 25 to Plaintiff's general damage in an amount to be set forth according to proof at trial.

26       ///

27       ///

28       ///

1 XI.  
2

3 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **(UNLAWFUL BUSINESS PRACTICES (CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200)**

5 **(Water Pollution in Violation of Cal. Fish and Game Code § 5650))**

6 **(By All Plaintiffs Against PacifiCorp)**

7 135. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference each of the foregoing allegations.

8 136. Section 5650 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits discharges to waters  
9 of the State of California of any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant life, or bird life.  
Cal. Fish and Game Code § 5650(a)(6).

10 137. PacifiCorp has discharged and continues to discharge materials deleterious to fish,  
11 plant life, and bird life in the form of *Microcystis aeruginosa* algae and Microcystin, high  
12 temperature and low temperature water, and water with extremely low levels of dissolved oxygen  
13 and high pH levels. PacifiCorp operates its dams and reservoirs in a manner that violates Section  
14 5650 of the California Fish and Game Code.

15 138. Sections 17200 through 17210 of the California Business and Professions Code  
16 prohibit unfair competition, including but not limited to operating a business in violation of  
17 California or Federal law.

18 139. Section 17203 of the California Business and Professions Code provides for  
19 injunctive relief ordering compliance with State and Federal law.

20 140. Section 17204 of the California Business and Professions Code provides that any  
21 person who has suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of unfair  
22 competition may bring an action for relief. Cal. Bus. & Pro. Code Section 17200-17210.

23 141. Plaintiffs have suffered injury in fact, and have lost money and property value, as  
24 a result of PacifiCorp's discharges. These losses include diminished property values, loss of  
25 tourism and recreational fishing business, and loss of commercial fishing income.

26 142. Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law for the injuries  
27 presently being suffered and for the aggravation of such injuries which will occur if PacifiCorp's

1 conduct is not enjoined, in that the injury to Plaintiffs' properties and businesses can not be  
 2 adequately compensated by monetary damages.

3 143. Injunctive relief, authorized by Business and Professions Code Section 17203, is  
 4 appropriate under these facts.

5 **XII.**

6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against PacifiCorp as follows:

8 **A. On the First Claim for Relief:**

9 1. For all economic losses suffered by Plaintiffs related to lost use of property, lost  
 10 profits, denial of quiet enjoyment and use of property, personal property damage, diminution in  
 11 the fair market value of property, and impairment of salability of property, according to proof at  
 12 trial;

13 2. For general damages, in an according to proof at trial;

14 3. For a permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 15 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to cease operation of the Iron  
 16 Gate and Copco dams and reservoirs in a manner that causes *Microcystis aeruginosa* blooms,  
 17 discharges of toxins associated with the algae bloom, and discharges of water at temperatures and  
 18 with dissolved oxygen concentrations harmful to fish and other aquatic species;

19 4. For a further permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 20 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to remediate the environmental  
 21 impacts which PacifiCorp's unlawful conduct has caused;

22 5. For punitive damages in an amount according to proof or taking some measure to  
 23 insure that an example is made of PacifiCorp to deter future conduct;

24 6. For pre-judgment interest according to proof;

25 **B. On the Second Claim for Relief:**

26 1. For all economic losses suffered by Plaintiffs related to lost use of property, lost  
 27 profits, denial of quiet enjoyment and use of property, personal property damage, diminution in

1 the fair market value of property, and impairment of salability of property, according to proof at  
 2 trial;

3 2. For general damages, in an according to proof at trial;

4 3. For a permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 5 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to cease operation of the Iron  
 6 Gate and Copco dams and reservoirs in a manner that causes *Microcystis aeruginosa* blooms,  
 7 discharges of toxins associated with the algae bloom, and discharges of water at temperatures and  
 8 with dissolved oxygen concentrations harmful to fish and other aquatic species;

9 4. For a further permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 10 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to remediate the environmental  
 11 impacts which PacifiCorp's unlawful conduct has caused;

12 5. For punitive damages in an amount according to proof or taking some measure to  
 13 insure that an example is made of PacifiCorp to deter future conduct;

14 6. For pre-judgment interest according to proof;

15 **C. On the Third Claim for Relief:**

16 1. For all economic losses suffered by Plaintiffs related to lost use of property, lost  
 17 profits, denial of quiet enjoyment and use of property, personal property damage, diminution in  
 18 the fair market value of property, and impairment of salability of property, according to proof at  
 19 trial;

20 2. For general damages, in an according to proof at trial;

21 3. For a permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 22 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to cease operation of the Iron  
 23 Gate and Copco dams and reservoirs in a manner that causes *Microcystis aeruginosa* blooms,  
 24 discharges of toxins associated with the algae bloom, and discharges of water at temperatures and  
 25 with dissolved oxygen concentrations harmful to fish and other aquatic species;

26 4. For a further permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 27 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to remediate the environmental  
 28 impacts which PacifiCorp's unlawful conduct has caused;

- 1       5.     For punitive damages in an amount according to proof or taking some measure to
- 2     insure that an example is made of PacifiCorp to deter future conduct;
- 3       6.     For pre-judgment interest according to proof;
- 4       7.     For Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil
- 5     Procedure § 1021.5;

6     **D.     On the Fourth Claim for Relief:**

- 7       1.     For all economic losses suffered by Plaintiffs related to lost use of property, lost
- 8     profits, denial of quiet enjoyment and use of property, personal property damage, diminution in
- 9     the fair market value of property, and impairment of salability of property, according to proof at
- 10    trial;
- 11      2.     For general damages, in an according to proof at trial;
- 12      3.     For a permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and
- 13     employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to cease operation of the Iron
- 14     Gate and Copco dams and reservoirs in a manner that causes *Microcystis aeruginosa* blooms,
- 15     discharges of toxins associated with the algae bloom, and discharges of water at temperatures and
- 16     with dissolved oxygen concentrations harmful to fish and other aquatic species;
- 17      4.     For a further permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and
- 18     employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to remediate the environmental
- 19     impacts which PacifiCorp's unlawful conduct has caused;
- 20      5.     For punitive damages in an amount according to proof or taking some measure to
- 21     insure that an example is made of PacifiCorp to deter future conduct;
- 22      6.     For pre-judgment interest according to proof;
- 23      7.     For Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil
- 24     Procedure § 1021.5;

25     **E.     On the Fifth Claim for Relief:**

- 26       1.     For all economic losses suffered by Plaintiffs related to lost use of property, lost
- 27     profits, denial of quiet enjoyment and use of property, personal property damage, diminution in

1 the fair market value of property, and impairment of salability of property, according to proof at  
 2 trial;

3       2. For general damages, in an according to proof at trial;

4       3. For a permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 5 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to cease operation of the Iron  
 6 Gate and Copco dams and reservoirs in a manner that causes *Microcystis aeruginosa* blooms,  
 7 discharges of toxins associated with the algae bloom, and discharges of water at temperatures and  
 8 with dissolved oxygen concentrations harmful to fish and other aquatic species;

9       4. For a further permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 10 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to remediate the environmental  
 11 impacts which PacifiCorp's unlawful conduct has caused;

12       5. For punitive damages in an amount according to proof or taking some measure to  
 13 insure that an example is made of PacifiCorp to deter future conduct;

14       6. For pre-judgment interest according to proof;

15 **F. On the Sixth Claim for Relief:**

16       1. For all economic losses suffered by Plaintiffs related to lost use of property, lost  
 17 profits, denial of quiet enjoyment and use of property, personal property damage, diminution in  
 18 the fair market value of property, and impairment of salability of property, according to proof at  
 19 trial;

20       2. For general damages, in an according to proof at trial;

21       3. For a permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 22 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to cease operation of the Iron  
 23 Gate and Copco dams and reservoirs in a manner that causes *Microcystis aeruginosa* blooms,  
 24 discharges of toxins associated with the algae bloom, and discharges of water at temperatures and  
 25 with dissolved oxygen concentrations harmful to fish and other aquatic species;

26       4. For a further permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 27 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to remediate the environmental  
 28 impacts which PacifiCorp's unlawful conduct has caused;

1       5.     For punitive damages in an amount according to proof or taking some measure to  
 2 insure that an example is made of PacifiCorp to deter future conduct;

3       6.     For pre-judgment interest according to proof;

4 **G. On the Seventh Claim for Relief:**

5       1.     For all economic losses suffered by Plaintiffs related to lost use of property, lost  
 6 profits, denial of quiet enjoyment and use of property, personal property damage, diminution in  
 7 the fair market value of property, and impairment of salability of property, according to proof at  
 8 trial;

9       2.     For general damages, in an according to proof at trial;

10       3.     For a permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 11 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to cease operation of the Iron  
 12 Gate and Copco dams and reservoirs in a manner that causes *Microcystis aeruginosa* blooms,  
 13 discharges of toxins associated with the algae bloom, and discharges of water at temperatures and  
 14 with dissolved oxygen concentrations harmful to fish and other aquatic species;

15       4.     For a further permanent injunction directing PacifiCorp, its agents, servants, and  
 16 employees, and all persons acting under, in concert with, or for it, to remediate the environmental  
 17 impacts which PacifiCorp's unlawful conduct has caused;

18       5.     For punitive damages in an amount according to proof or taking some measure to  
 19 insure that an example is made of PacifiCorp to deter future conduct;

20       6.     For pre-judgment interest according to proof;

21       7.     For Plaintiffs' reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to California Code of Civil  
 22 Procedure § 1021.5; and

23 **H. On All Claims for Relief:**

24       1.     For an order mandating that PacifiCorp take every action necessary to assure all  
 25 relief requested herein is obtained and funded;

26       2.     For the costs of suit incurred herein; and

27       ///

28       ///

1           3. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

2           DATED: May 2, 2007.

**COTCHETT, PITRE & McCARTHY**

Joseph W. Cotchett (Cal. SBN 36324)

Barbara L. Lyons (Cal. SBN 173548)

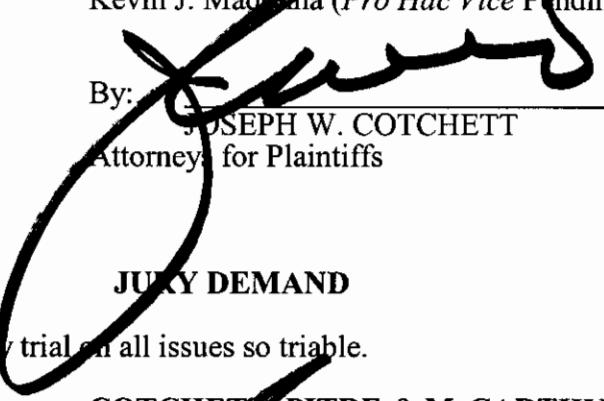
4           **LAWYERS FOR CLEAN WATER, INC.**

5           Daniel G. Cooper (Cal. SBN 153576)

6           **KENNEDY & MADONNA, LLP**

7           Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. (*Pro Hac Vice Pending*)

8           Kevin J. Madonna (*Pro Hac Vice Pending*)

9           By: 

JOSEPH W. COTCHETT

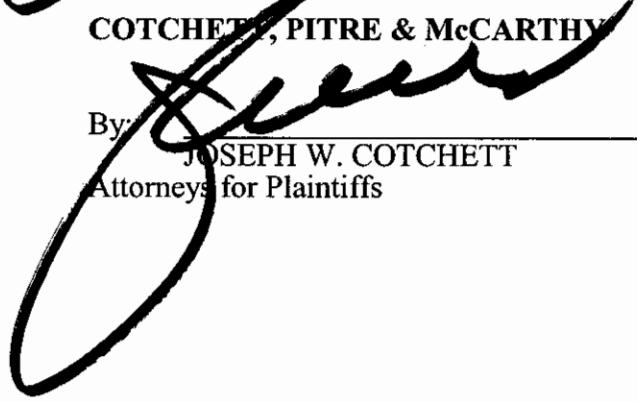
10           Attorneys for Plaintiffs

11           **JURY DEMAND**

12           Plaintiffs demand a jury trial on all issues so triable.

13           DATED: May 2, 2007.

**COTCHETT, PITRE & McCARTHY**

14           By: 

JOSEPH W. COTCHETT

15           Attorneys for Plaintiffs

## 1 LIST OF EXHIBITS

2	Exhibit	Title
3	A	U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Klamath River Basin Map (September 1999)
4	B	Harden, Blaine, "U.S. Orders Modification of Klamath River Dams," Washington Post, January 31, 2007
5	C	Stone, David and William Bress, "Addressing Public Health Risk For Cyanobacteria in Recreational Freshwaters: The Oregon and Vermont Framework," Integrated Envt'l Assess. & Management, Vol. 3, No. 1 (2007)
6	D	Chorus, Ingrid & Jamie Bartram, eds., Toxic Cyanobacteria In Water: A Guide To Their Public Health Consequences, Monitoring And Management (World Health Organization 1999) (Excerpts)
7	E	Kann, Jacob, "Microcystis aeruginosa Occurrence in the Klamath River System of Southern Oregon and Northern California" (Feb. 3, 2006)
8	F	Letter from Russ J. Kanz, Environmental Specialist, State Water Resources Control Board to Magalie R. Salas, FERC (Apr. 22, 2004)
9	G	Karuk Tribe of California Submission to FERC, Recommended Terms and Conditions, Klamath Hydroelectric Project(March 28, 2006)
10	H	Kann, Jacob and Asarian, Eli, "Technical Memorandum: Longitudinal Analysis of Klamath River Phytoplankton Data 2001-2004" (Sept. 2006)
11	I	Kann, Jacob, "Partial Seasonal Summary of 2006 Toxic Microcystis aeruginosa Trends in Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs and the Klamath River CA" (Nov. 2006)
12	J	Kann, Jacob and Corum, Susan, "Summary of 2005 Toxic Microcystis aeruginosa Trends in Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs on the Klamath River, CA" (March 2006)
13	K	FERC Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project, Section 3, Environmental Consequences.
14	L	U.S. EPA Region 9 Press Release, "Federal, state and tribal authorities advise caution on dangerous Klamath River algae" (Sept. 30, 2005)
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